

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1807.

[No. 1842.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BEEF—Boston inspection—
No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on mode-
rate terms.

Feb. 3.—d

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Man Servant, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 10.

FOR SALE or RENT,

A WELL finished three story BRICK
EWELLING HOUSE, containing 7
rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke-
house, coach house and stable and other ne-
cessary buildings all of brick, situate on Roy-
al street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and
near the market. For particulars apply to

Robert Patton.

February 9.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearby so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,

AND

5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.

Mordecai Miller.

January 20.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three-
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.

Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

8 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland CIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine

2 quarter casks do. do. 3d

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine

11 do. do. Malaga do.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING
HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts
Newton & Co.—also, the vacant STORE

adjoining. They are large and convenient, as

will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOPE.

July 28.

50 barrels of Tar,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.

February 18.

Adam Lynn,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Gold mounted and plain Tor-
toise Shell Combs, of the la-
test fashions.

February 17.

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken
from on board,

8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,

17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16.

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to
retire from business in this place, the
partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph
H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust
and settle all the accounts of the partnership.
It is earnestly requested that all persons in-
debted to them will settle the same with him
immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be
given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 5.

Joseph H. Mandeville
Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GRO-
CERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on
the same terms as heretofore done by D. and
M. and solicits a continuance of favors from
his friends.

January 5.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,

HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities

Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hds.

Havanna HONEY
Imperial,
Hyson,

Young Hyson & Hyson Skin

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE

Spanish SEGARS in boxes

RAISINS in kegs and boxes

Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good

Low priced West-India RUM

New-England do.

French and Peach BRANDY

Holland CIN

Rye WHISKEY

Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles

Manufacture of TOBACCO

Mould and dip'd CANDLES

Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks

or by the bushel

American GUNPOWDER

Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bot-
tles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper,
&c.

100 tens Plaster Paris.

20 lbs. whole or gross HERRINGS

100 lbs. cut do.

20 lbs. SHAD

Clover Seed.

Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.

—ALSO—

FLOUR constantly kept and selected for fa-
mily use.

January 5.

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.

ALSO,

10 quarter casks Port Wine

10 boxes Spermaceti Candles

12 Kegs fresh Raisins.

For sale by

James Sanderson.

January 19.

For Sale or Rent.

MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HO-
USES, and other buildings at Boyd's-
Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr.
John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had
the first of April. For further particulars ap-
ply to Mr. William F. Grymes, near the place,
Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or
the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
16th February, 1807.

ORDERED,
THAT the following persons be appointed
commissioners, for superintending the elec-
tions, to be held in the different wards of the
town, on Tuesday the 3d of March next, for
the choice of members of the Common Coun-
cil for the ensuing year, viz.

John Muncaster, for the first ward.
John Hunter, Joseph Riddle, Dennis Ramsay, for the second ward.
John Young, Joseph Smith, Adam Lynn, for the third ward.
William Reilly, Mathew Robinson, Thomas Janney, John Johnston, for the fourth ward.

The election for the first ward, to be held
at John Bogan's tavern, on Prince-street—
for the second ward, at the court-house—for
the third ward, at John Hodgkin's tavern, on
King-street—and for the fourth ward, at Mr.
Lawrence Hoef's black house, on Duke-
street.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

February 18.

18d Ma.

LANDING,

For Freight to Europe,
THE STAUNCH
FAST SAILING BRIG
PERSEVERANCE;

[Burden 190 tons]
Completely equipped and now ready
to call at Hartshorne's wharf. Apply
to captain Samuel Jackson, on board, or
JOHN G. LADD.

Who ha: for Sale,
(NOW LANDING FROM SAID BRIG)

40 Barrels New Rum
12 Hds. Molasses
160 Barrels Sweet Cider
100 Casks Lime
100 Barrels Prince Beef
5 Pipes Holland Gin.
Feb. 20.

LANDING,

From the Brig ACTIVE, and for sale, by
Latrafon & Fowler,

12 hds. clay'd Sugars.
13 do. Muscovado Sugars.
20 barrels do.

February 20.

Spanish Hides.

1500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt. Indigo, Spanish Flotant

For sale by

M. MILLER.

February 20.

Plaster of Paris, &c.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,
has just received and offers for sale,

50 tons Plaster
50 barrels New-England Rum
30 do. Whiskey
60 barrels excellent Herrings
15 hds. brown Sugar.

ALSO,

A small light Wagon to be sold
cheap.

February 20.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

AN AWAY, from the subscriber, a yel-
low Negro Girl, about 15 years of age,
a very round face with trickles of small spots.
She is very remarkable, having on one of her
ears a lump about the size of a small pea, occa-
sioned by being bored for beads when young.

Whoever secures her in any jail so as I get
her again, shall receive the above reward and
reasonable

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

AT a meeting of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY of Alexandria, the 23d February, 1803.
It was unanimously Resolved,
That the thanks of this Society be presented to FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, Esquire, for the elegant, appropriate, and sensible Oration, thus day delivered by him, and that a copy thereof be requested for publication.

G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

AN ADDRESS TO THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN:

A RULE of your institution makes it my duty to discuss a subject, which was pleasing to the illustrious man whose nativity we commemorate. To liberate his country, and establish its freedom on a lasting basis, were his favorite employments. It was fortunate for the liberty of America, and the glory of her chief, that those objects were attempted, when her strength and disposition were ripe for their accomplishment. This temperate, fertile region was destined to be the theatre, and Washington the conductor, of a great political experiment.

At a period when civil and religious tyranny prevailed in Europe; when superstition had exploded knowledge, and feudalism destroyed liberty; this newly discovered country offered an asylum to oppressed humanity, and an extensive field to enterprising genius. It was seized with eagerness by our ancestors, who were weary with servitude, and charmed with adventurous life. The scenery of a wild country enlivened their native attachment to liberty; the activity of enterprise invigorated their faculties; the habits and pursuits of infant society improved their morals, and simplified their manners. They were habitually animated with independent feeling; and could not submit to an arbitrary power. At a favorable conjuncture, their concealed temper and genius were aroused into effectual resistance by irritating encroachment on their rights.—Statesmen immediately arose from obscurity of private life, to enlighten the mind, regulate the feelings, and direct the energies of the people. The tenants of rural fields, the inhabitants of cities, relinquished agricultural and commercial employments, and rallied around the standard of their country. Community of danger united, necessity disciplined, despair armed, and liberty inspired them. The brave people, who were struggling to repel invasive hostility from their country, were presented with a chief, whose corporeal vigor military toil could not weaken; whose deliberate valor danger could not intimidate; whose temperate firmness prosperity could not elate; nor misfortune depress; whose penetrating mind artifice could not deceive, nor stupor surprise; whose active spirit and discerning wisdom no successful enterprise, or prudent measure could escape; whose ambition was patriotic; and genius, martial and pacific. This consummate soldier conducted a feeble band of undisciplined warriors against veteran legions, and planted the standard of liberty on the ruin of the enemy.

At the close of the revolution, a confluence of favorable circumstances facilitated the establishment of republican government.—From common misfortunes of revolutionary states, our rising nation was preserved. Love of liberty had been animated, and feelings of social attachment enlivened, by the difficulties of an oppressive war. The patriotic leaders of the state had no other view, than its independence; and the people, no other objects, than security and freedom. The nation was happily unconnected with the world. No jealous or ambitious neighbor endangered her tranquility, no aspiring citizen disturbed her deliberations. The liberal views of political philosophy, which her enlightened statesmen entertained, corresponded with the feelings and habits of the people. These advantages assisted by the wisdom and benevolence of nature, who seems to have tempered the climate, prepared the soil, and divided the territory for Republics. The local situation of a people has powerful influence on their political institutions. If our soil, by profuse fertility, had cherished indolence, or discouraged labor, by sterility; if the climate, by intemperate warmth, had produced enfeebled lassitude, or by cold severity a torpidity of mind; the genius of liberty would have continued her flight to a happier region.

The American people instituted government under the smiles of those auspicious circumstances. Their political invention is admirable for simplicity and wisdom. Love of happiness is the ruling passion of mankind, who would pursue it with undeviating rectitude, if governed by instinctive justice or benevolence. But human nature is incapable of such sublime and extensive virtue. Self love overleaps the boundaries of justice, and requires the restraining arm of authority.—Nature prescribes no limits to the pursuit of happiness, but the rules of social justice. To define those rules, for the re-

gulation of civil conduct, is the object of government. But that power cannot be committed, with safety, to the discretionary virtue of independent rulers. It is necessary that popular views of justice and utility, in some degree, influence the civil authorities. The people will never restrict the pursuit of happiness, nor extend its limits, unwisely; while common welfare requires the adoption of expedient laws. These principles are true in theory, and our fathers esteemed them too just, to be false in practice. To protect weakness from violence, to place poverty on political equality with wealth, render constrained obedience consistent with freedom, and secure the happiness of all, they established a Republican Government. To strengthen their system, and avoid the dangers of too extensive or confined dominion, they adopted the federate principle; whose operative force is unlimited, and increases, like the power of gravity, with the accumulating body.

It was reserved for the inventive genius of America to contrive a government, which operates with mildness and benignity on its subjects, with formidable power on its enemies. A splendid and important spectacle has been exhibited to the world. A great nation has vindicated the rights and dignity of man, removed oppressive impediments from the liberty of action, and raised humanity from political degradation. The spirit of philosophy has seen, with delight, that its theory of a primitive convention and derivation of authority from the agreement of mankind, is not a dream of speculation. The severe politicians, who had pronounced freedom inconsistent with civil security, have seen a government instituted on principles of rational liberty. Princes, who had claimed proprietary interest in their people, and despised plebian meanness, have been astonished with the miracle of popular sovereignty. The people of Europe have been surprised with a magnificent display of political wisdom in a wilderness, where art had scarcely subdued the rudeness of nature, or civilization diffused its beams.

We are considered a nation of political theorists by the world. The fortunate result of our experiment embraces the happiness and virtue of mankind. If, with distinguished advantages, the American people are unfit to be free, liberty may suit angels, but not men. If futurity prove our institutions too theoretic, and incompetent to restrain the violence of passion, humanity must deplore its feeble virtue, and submit to the disgraceful misery of servitude. But if experience demonstrate the practical usefulness of our polity, the liberty of civilized man will be recovered, and his awakened spirit will subvert the mountains of oppression, which ages have accumulated.

It is unfortunate for mankind, that the peculiar *excellence* and *danger* of representative government proceed from the same principle. The sovereignty of the popular will is the distinguishing merit of republican policy; but its liability to corruption and error may render it an improper depository of power. The general will, however, is never incorrect, unless the public mind is corrupted or deceived. It is, therefore, infinitely important to enlighten the understanding, purify the morals, and improve the manners of a free people. The machine of government is moved and regulated by their virtue and intelligence. Its members are disordered, and their operation obstructed, when those principles are defective. The laws may define rules of conduct and limits of authority; the people, for a time, may repress disobedience, prevent encroachment, and repel the assaulting violence of foreign power; but can never resist the slow and silent ruin of ignorance and vice. When a free people are unacquainted with the principles of government, with the tendency and effect of measures; the civil authorities may transcend their power, or be impeded in its exercise. The rulers of a republic mingle with the popular mass, and participate its feelings and opinion.—They are responsible to the public, dependent on its favor, and will be submissive to its pleasure. If incorrect ideas of political expediency are prevalent, they will operate in every department of government. The executive arm will obey, and the legislative voice reiterate, prevailing error. When an ignorant people direct the conduct of their rulers, by undue exercise of electoral influence, the powers of government are effectively revoked, and administered by popular folly. If, on the other hand, they place unlimited confidence in favorite rulers, the vital principle of republicanism is extinguished, and the general will has merely nominal sovereignty. Unanimity and correctness

of sentiment are important in republics, but the civilized man, who restrains the free, never exists in unenlightened communities. To produce dissension and circulate falsehood are the objects of many; to examine freely is the privilege of all; but to judge correctly the ability of few. The popular eloquence, the artifice of aspiring men, playing on the credulity and ignorance of the people, disseminate error, create division and inflame dissension. The wisdom of the legislature, the unpoluted justice of the magistrate, and prudent activity of the executive, are examined with senseless rigor, and condemned with misguided resentment. Unprincipled ambition, bending submissively to the people to enslave them, proclaims that the republic is endangered by the prodigality or ambition of its rulers. Ignorance listens to the false alarm—passion rises to vindicate liberty, but destroys it in the conflict. Does freedom impel her votaries in this mad career? No, ignorance, her inveterate enemy, has inspired them with turbulence and folly. If you would preserve a republic, enlighten it. Employ every vehicle of information; multiply seminaries of learning, and distribute advantages of knowledge. When the people are instructed in the principles of government and policy, their judgment is invariably right. They entrust authority with wise and virtuous men; consider the laws inviolable contracts; and their observance, the perfection of equality and freedom. The degree of political illumination which would regulate the public will, may be easily produced. Republican government is extremely favorable to the cultivation of useful knowledge. The objects of pursuit are various and extensive; advantages of wealth and honor, attainable by all; and intellectual superiority, a powerful mean of advancement. The mind is animated by prospect of reward, and its faculties improved by emulous exertion. Genius is stimulated to bold, unwearied endeavor; learning pursues its luminous, unrestrained enquiry; eloquence has all subjects to examine, every citizen to enlighten and persuade. Science, with the attendant arts, has been mowing, for ages, in a slow, brilliant, wandering journey from the east. While our institutions require her enlightening presence, let us hasten her arrival; prepare temples and ministers for her service, and invite her to the society and friendship of liberty.

It must be remembered that virtue is the principle of free government; and is no less essential, than intelligence, to republican character. The system of policy which gives freedom to individual conduct, and commits the delegation of office to the people, is founded on a presumption of their virtue. Voluntary obedience must increase with the diminution of coercive power; wisdom and purity of choice, with the extended limits of election. But a republic will inevitably fall if the citizens violate municipal justice, or improperly exercise the elective privilege. It is necessary to counteract inducements to disobedience and corruption with moral and patriotic principles. The desire of happiness must be regulated by virtue, or refined into a feeling of patriotism. The principles of right are more accurately defined by the feelings of mankind, than in the volumes of legislators. Virtuous sentiment operates more effectually on the passions, than the rigor and solemnities of justice. Patriotism preserves its ardent, inflexible attachment to the state, when the seal of national pride and the courage of discipline have failed. To inspire a people with republican virtues it is necessary to enlarge their conceptions of utility. When they perceive that the exercise of suffrage is an alienation of their sovereignty; that the power, prosperity and misfortunes of the state are distributed among its members; that the concerns of peace require their collective attention, and the dangers of war their united resistance; that the republic will be subverted if the laws be disregarded, but powerful, tranquil and happy if they be respected; they will then see the necessity and usefulness of virtue; the correspondence of private with public welfare, and the desire of happiness will receive a virtuous, noble and patriotic direction.—To defend the state, and respect its authorities, will be the resolution of all; for the people and the republic are the same. Will it be said, these principles are too theoretic; the mass of mankind, the miserable vulgar, are incapable of speculative refinement? This may be unfortunately true. But if they are not so unalterably stupid or perverse, as to resist the influence of early discipline, education may perform the office of reason, and make them virtuous and patriotic by habit. Observe the savage, who seizes pleasure with passionate eagerness, and has no principle of conduct but ungovernable feeling. View

the civilized man, who restrains the free, and submits to the facts authority of custom. Early discipline establishes its domination when the infant passions are unable to resist. Is it impossible to extend the refinement—to create a system of virtue, republicans displayed a devotion to their country, which was sometimes stronger than the feelings of nature. It contrived the partiality of friendship, and tenderness of parental attachment; suspended the love of indolence and pleasure, and dissipates the alarms of danger and death. To live for the republic was the desire of peace, to die for its glory the passion of war. Is this eminence of virtue unattainable by modern republicans? Was there any inimitable peculiarity in the ancient system of education and policy? If reason and discipline, however, be disregarded by a citizen, he may respect the authority of public opinion. The man whose limited understanding cannot include extensive views of utility; whose frail virtue would yield to seducing vice, whose feeble patriotism cannot delight in general welfare, may tremble at public inquisition and contempt. While there is dependency in civil employments, and social intercourse is conducive to felicity, public opinion will be the sun of our social system, and private inclination will obediently revolve around it. It will shed on character the light of impartial truth, and merit will be brilliant in its beams. But it is important that the public mind be preserved from incorrect ideas of freedom and equality, and public manners from extravagance and luxury. When the love of liberty becomes a political passion, it inclines too strongly to licentious irregularity. If civil liberty be derived from the protection of authorities, constituted by the general will, no one can resist the laws without assailing the principle of security and freedom. But when the people are deluded with chimerical notions of liberty, the rules and administration of justice are esteemed oppressive. The legislature may ordain expedient regulations, but the magistrate can never enforce them, if delinquency obtain relief from the protecting sympathy of the public.—When the civil powers are so unwisely resisted; when the people reject municipal restraints, wild disorder will prevail, and real liberty be destroyed.

Nothing is so pleasing to republican temper as equality; but the popular conception of its nature is sometimes inimical to its existence. If it consist in the uniform operation of laws, which create no particular disability or privilege, it does not annihilate civil distinction, or require even distribution of wealth and honor. If a free people be delighted with visionary notions of equality, wisdom and virtue will be objects of odium, and insurmountable obstacles to civil and military advancement. Genius and integrity will flee, or be driven from employment. Cowardice, or thoughtless courage, will lead the national armies to disgrace and ruin. Stupidity will sleep, passion reddens on the tribunals of justice; and folly, in official robes, vociferate the praises of ignorance, the danger and inability of knowledge. To preserve an appearance of equality, inferior classes of society will assume the indolent leisure and expensive habits of opulence. To avoid plebeian encroachment, the affluent will redouble the splendor of parade and extravagance of luxury. The absurd contention will terminate in corruption of manners, venality of suffrage, and violation of laws. Liberty never resided among a poor indolent, expensive community; a proud, incapable, indigent aristocracy; for the society of villainy and madness is incompatible with the purity of her nature.

Extravagance and luxury are inconsistent with republican manners. In proportion to the number of desires are our labor and solicitude to indulge them. If a republican be devoted to this selfish employment, patriotic feeling will be extinguished; and if he pursue it with iniquity virtue and the laws will perish. No man can be a good citizen who labors with unceasing toil to accumulate riches; regrets the departure of expended opulence; or contrives expedients to enjoy the ease of indolence and delights of luxury, without corresponding affluence. The features of republican character, are firmness, simplicity and temperance. A timid, sensual, wavering being is incapable of the dignity and virtue of a freeman. To him who wishes to repose in indolence, or languish with voluptuous pleasure, liberty is of little importance; but the activity & plainness of republican manners, are more intolerable than servitude. When the Romans became wealthy and luxurious, their republican manners, liberty, and patriot-

ism, spirit. They have subdued the world to a seductive power. She was the mistress of the master of the world. The excellence has been displayed, and cultivate political, private equality, licentiousness; a fertile soil, but dry from your lips. Mind has conceived and liberal for the fact as your government forever. The generation from the old fathers; who concord, and sons her protector raged by her smile, novelties, to procure? Will you give to enter the divine habitation? misfortune happened in your country, erected a

Your fathers edifice, whose beauty much admired, but now is lamented for to preserve it from storms of dangers threaten in a civilized world from their thrones will your fabric extending ruin? torch in the West-East. Fly and extirp is kindling in the Eagle to the Atlantic shores; and never yields to a tree or mountain c

Captain Peck forms that the made a requisition each plantation of force, in the date attack by the has been complied

A letter from New York 25th, says, "A French merchant mentioned the governors, or foreigners transact business. French commission has granted the certain date a law operation. From or captain of a vessel dispose of his cargo directed by the sa

From the National Argument of Mr. Messrs. Bolt, See Can it be believed, that the nation and laws intermix greatest of the predominant on the base complaint? Was it for the boon which they blood? Did that their posterity the mere shadow I spurn and reject would I abandon fuge in Turkey, might be safe, crushed and trampled minions of power commodity.

Let me ask, in born maxim of law, requires the so repugnant to a spirit of our cons or reason of law a commitment to the course of justice?

Is it because the patent jurisdiction not be the reason peace has compe mit, and the reason writ of habeas corpus

strain the free-
dom of society,
and the liberty of cus-
tomers were un-
dermined. The do-
mestic system of vir-
tue & extend-
ing the master of Rome.

The excellence of your government has been displayed, and its dangers exhibited. Cultivate political knowledge and virtue; preserve equality and freedom, but avoid licentiousness; gather wealth from your fertile soil, but dash the chalice of luxury from your lips. Let it not be said, the mind has conceived a polity, too pure and liberal for the heart; but be as perfect as your government, and it will last forever. The genius of liberty was driven from the old world, and fled to your fathers, who conducted her into the temple of concord, and appointed their valiant sons her protectors. Will you be enraged by her smiles of coquettishness? — Will you permit ignorance and vice to enter the temple, and murder its divine inhabitant? — If such deplorable misfortune happen, you may see, with anguish, the reign of barbarism re-established in your country; or the palace of tyranny erected on the grave of Liberty.

Your fathers constructed an extensive edifice, whose beauty and convenience are much admired, but whose perishable nature is lamented by the world. Endeavor to preserve it from decay, and protect it from storms of violence. — Alarming dangers threaten its existence. While the civilized world is convulsed; kings fall from their thrones, and nations disappear; will your fabric remain unshaken by the extending ruin? Lo, sedition waves his torch in the West—hostility frowns in the East. Fly and extinguish the flame which is kindling in the wilderness. Carry your Eagle to the Atlantic, to protect your shores; and remind the world that he never yields to an enemy while there is a tree or mountain of refuge.

Captain Peck, from Guadalupe, informs that the commandant-general had made a requisition of four negroes from each plantation on the island, as a reinforcement, in the expectation of an immediate attack by the British. His demand has been complied with.

[N. Y. Merc. Adv.]

A letter from Martinique, dated January 25th, says, "A body of the principal French merchants of this place have petitioned the government not to allow Americans, or foreigners of any description, to transact business here, unless through a French commission-merchant. The prefect has granted their request, and after a certain date a law to this effect will go into operation. From that time no supercargo or captain of a vessel will be permitted to dispose of his cargo, but in the manner directed by the said law."

[Ibid.]

From the National Intelligencer.

Argument of Mr. HARPER in the case of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout.

[CONCLUDED.]

Can it be believed, may it please your honors, that the authors of our constitution and laws intended to leave the first and greatest of the privileges of freemen, thus dependent on the caprices of power, and the bare complaisance of expectants of office? Was it for this we fought; was this the boon which our fathers purchased with their blood? Did they lay down their lives that their posterity might be mocked with the mere shadow of liberty? For my part I spurn and reject such liberty. Sooner would I abandon my country and take refuge in Turkey, where by bribing well I might be safe, than live exposed to be crushed and trampled in the dust by the low minions of power, the vilest repulsa in the community.

Let me ask, in the next place, what substantial maxim of law, what binding authority, requires the admission of a principle so repugnant to all our feelings and to the spirit of our constitution? On what ground or reason of law can it be pretended that a commitment by the circuit court, stops the course of the writ of habeas corpus?

Is it because the circuit court has competent jurisdiction to commit? This cannot be the reason, for every justice of the peace has competent jurisdiction to commit, and the reason, therefore, if it exist, would destroy the whole effect of the writ of habeas corpus.

Is it because the circuit court has competent jurisdiction to try the offence? This

cannot be the reason; for in Bushell's case, formerly cited from 3 Wilson 175, it appears that a commitment by the sessions at the Old Bailey, a criminal court of very high authority, which had jurisdiction over the offence, did not prevent the court of common pleas from relieving by habeas corpus.

So also by the Forrest laws in England, in former times, the judge of the Forrest had jurisdiction, for the punishment of offences within the Forrest; and yet it appears from 2 Institute 290, that a person committed by the judge of the Forrest, for such an offence, might be relieved by habeas corpus, from the superior courts.

It is well known, too, that by the laws of England the king has power to erect courts, by special commission, with power to try and punish offences. — From Wood's case, 3 Wilson 173, it appears, that a person committed by such commissioners, in a case which they had authority to try, may be relieved by habeas corpus. This, therefore, cannot be the reason.

Is it because the circuit court is a court of record? So is the court of Pie Powders. But can it be imagined that if the court of Pie Powders were to commit a man in England, the power of relieving by habeas corpus, from the superior courts, would be thereby taken away? Congress may institute as many inferior courts of record as they please. Can it be imagined that by instituting such courts, they can in effect suspend the writ of habeas corpus, indefinitely, and in cases where the suspension is expressly forbidden by the constitution?

This power moreover has been shewn to be appellate; and it is of the very essence of appellate power, to review the decisions of inferior courts of record. — Can it be imagined that such a decision may be reviewed where a small amount of property is effected; and that there is no relief where it deprives a citizen of his liberty?

Between superior courts of record of equal authority and co-ordinate rank, there may be, and may properly be, a comity observed, which would prevent them from attempting to interfere with the decision of each other. Perhaps in England the court of Common Pleas, would not attempt to release by Habeas Corpus, a person committed by the Exchequer or Chancery, and vice versa. But this comity cannot exist between superior and inferior courts; and there is no doubt that the court of Kings Bench, which is a court superior to the Common Pleas and Exchequer, would grant a writ of Habeas Corpus, for any person imprisoned by either of those courts for a criminal matter.

But the point, may it please your honors for which I contend, does not rest on general reasoning alone, however strong. It has been expressly adjudged by this court. The case of Burford formerly cited, is a complete authority on this point as well as on the former court. Burford's case had been acted on judicially by the circuit of his district. He stood committed under its decision. That court indeed did not commit him in the first instance; but he was brought before it on habeas corpus—the order of commitment made by the justices of the peace was altered and modified, and he was recommitted by a new and different order from the circuit court. This recommitment was as complete adjudication upon the subject as the commitment in the present case. One was as much a determination on record by the circuit court as the other; and one can no more than the other, preclude the exercise of this honorable court's power to relieve on habeas corpus.

Here again I claim for my client the benefit of this decision. I again appeal to the great maxim "stare decisis." I again deplore the dangers and mischiefs that must ensue, if precedents in favor of liberty, made in times and under circumstances the most favorable to correct decision, should be disregarded in other times, and in situations where the existence of passion, prejudice and improper influence may be dreaded. On behalf of my clients, and of every citizen of this country, boasting, and I trust not vainly, of its liberty, I deplore the dangers and mischiefs that must ensue, should the laws on which our dearest rights depend, be thus left to fluctuate on the ever varying tide of circumstances and events, and I trust that the protecting power of this high tribunal, will now fix this great landmark of the constitution; and will place our liberties as far forth as the imperfection of human things can permit, beyond the reach of opinion, of caprice, and of sinister views.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.
The fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth, whose arrival at the Hook we noticed on Tuesday, came up last evening after a passage of 27 days from Liverpool. Captain Bennett has politely favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a regular file of London papers to the 4th and Liverpool papers to the 5th of January inclusive. He sailed on the 27th.

Our advices from the continent are not so late by several days as we had previously received by the *Emmeline* from Bordeaux.

But these papers have enabled us to announce officially the important intelligence that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and Great Britain was signed on the last day of December. Captain B. at the request of the American consul detained the Oliver Ellsworth 24 hours, that he might receive on board the messenger charged with dispatches for our government; but he did not arrive in season.

Insurance on American vessels had fallen to 3 guineas per cent.

The account of the recapture of Buenos Ayres had reached London, but had not been officially communicated to the government. The London papers say there was not the slightest credit attached to the report "by these most likely to know."

Mor. Adv.

LONDON, January 1.
The resources of the Danish government, the confidence which it reposes in the loyalty and attachment of the people, furnished strong grounds of hope that the Danes would display a spirit equal to that which distinguishes the Swedes; that they would not truckle to Bonaparte, or be cajoled by his promises; but that they would even resist force by force if driven to that extremity.

The latest intelligence from that country tended to strengthen these expectations—for it was stated that Denmark was acting extensively by land and sea; and it was natural to suppose that these operations were the result of the violent conduct of the enemy towards those states, that could not defend themselves. A recent occurrence however may raise some doubts as to these points; the last mails made up for Husum, it is said were yesterday, returned to the post office from Harwich. It is reported that on the arrival of the packet at Husum, the letters for Denmark were permitted to be landed; but all English letters for Hamburg were refused and have consequently been sent back. If this was done by order of the Danish government, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that Napoleon has succeeded, either by threats or promises in bringing over the cabinet of Copenhagen as a party to his prohibitory system, which it is certain he would make almost any sacrifice to extend. But we are inclined to think, that the whole of the above occurrence relative to the letters being sent back, originated in a very commendable cause; for it is said that the English agent at Husum, very prudently exercised his own discretion, opened the letters for Hamburg, and returned such as he thought might involve those to whom they were addressed in fears and difficulties beyond what they already experience.

January 3.
We congratulate our commercial renders on the adjustment of the differences between Great Britain and America. A letter of which the following is a copy was with due attention to the mercantile interest of the country, transmitted to Philip Sansom, esq. chairman of the committee of American merchants, and by him sent to Lloyd's and the American Coffee Houses.

Downing-Street, Jan. 1, 1807.
Sir—I have the honor of acquainting you, for the information of the merchants concerned in the trade with America, that the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his majesty and the United States of America, was yesterday signed by the commissioners respectively appointed for the purpose by the two governments. This treaty will be immediately transmitted to America; but until the ratifications on both sides shall have been exchanged it cannot be made public. I have the honor to be, &c.

HOWICK.
To Philip Sansom, Esq. chairman of the Committee.

The very important terms of this arrangement we are no otherwise acquainted with than from report, but we understand that the circuitous trade with the belligerent powers, through America, was to be allowed under certain conditions.— We heartily congratulate the country on the accommodation of a misunderstanding which we understand the enemy were skilfully endeavoring, both by their agents in the United States, and the corrupt and disloyal factions which disgrace that country to kindle it into a war.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,
Brig Economy, Smith, Pawtuxet
Name, Carleton, Newburyport
George Washington, Sheldon, Providence
Columbia, Levering, Antigua,
Brig Augusta, Davis, Liston
Schr. Sally, Rhodes, Providence
Regulator, Baltimore
Sloop Little Sarah, Rhodes, Rhode Island
CLEARED,
Ship Charles, Burnet, Hull (England)
by John and Thomas Vowell
United States, Coleman, Barbadoes
Schr. Dove, Venard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Fame, Dangerfield, St. Bartholomew's
Sloop Eagle, Narvel, Dumfries

The schooner Caroline, of this port, has arrived at New Orleans from Jamaica.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, on Rumney's wharf, 1250 bushels St. Ubes & Cadiz Salt—and 100 bl. Tar, on a credit.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Feb. 23.

Public Sale.

At 10 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 7th of March, if fair; if not, the next fair day, will be sold, at the late dwelling of Henry Zimmerman, deceased,

All the personal Property of the said deceased; consisting of one Negro Man, two Negro Women, four valuable Horses, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

John Zimmerman, Ex'r.

February 25.

CASH will be given for a few likely young Negroes, of both sexes; if immediate application be made at the Indian-Queen tavern.

February 25.

A TANNERY.

FOR SALE OR RENT,
A TANNERY, with convenient improvements thereon, in the town of Centerville. Apply to Mr. Daniel Harrington at the premises, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.

JOHN G. LADD.

February 25.

FOR SALE,
On board the brig AUGUSTA, from Lisbon, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf, 2300 bushels Salt.
26 quarter casks Lisbon Wine.
26 boxes Lemons.
10 boxes fresh Oranges.
8 nests Baskets.
For terms apply to the Master on board.

February 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD, on the premises, on MODAY, the 6th day of April next,

The Lots of Ground, with the Improvements, now occupied by Mr. Hugh Smith, together with the whole remaining part of the said two Lots, containing half a square, save 42 feet 6 inches on Royal, and 112 feet on Queen-street, deeded to and now in the occupation of John Mandeville.— The said Lots bounded on the south by the lots formerly belonging to the late William Ramsay; on the east by Royal-street, on the north by Queen-street, and on the west by Pitt-street. One third of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder in 1, 2, or 3 years, as may suit the purchaser. A deed of trust and bond will be required to secure the payment of principal and interest thereon, annually. If any person wish to contract by private sale, previous to April, they may apply to John Longden, who is authorised to regain for the same. If the property be not sold it will be leased on ground rent for ever, on very low terms.

February 25.

25*

Richard Lee & Son,

SENSIBLE of the many favors conferred on them by an enlightened community beseech permission to return them their sincere acknowledgments, and solicit them for a continuance of the same.

As all the efforts of Hannah Lee and her colleagues to ruin our characters and injure the reputation of our medicines, have proved abortive; we should think it degrading to ourselves and insulting to the public to pursue the contest into which we have been reluctantly dragged. Here we will drop the subject, leave her to enjoy the consolation her rapid Billingsgate language in her last advertisement is capable of affording, and simply ask those who may have occasion to purchase medicines of the following description, to give ours a trial, under a full confidence that every new trial will corroborate the long established public opinion of their being genuine.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES SOLD BY NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Rickitt's and Newton's.

Each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Richard Lee and Son,

Without which none are genuine.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, 10 years old, who was afflicted with fevers, pain in his side, and a continual head-ache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of seventeen days.

JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers, headache, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your Worm Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them were alive for some time after.

JOHN KENNEDY, Potter-street.

Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious & Migrainous Fevers, is recommended

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,

Prepared by *Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore.*

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

The high opinion I have of your Bilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been afflicted with a violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health—which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns: in my opinion, this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that gripping pain, common to other remedies.

JOHN SCOTT,

Delaney-street, near Columbia Garden.

LEE'S ELIXER,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrh's asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleet, flour albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermitting Fevers.

Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and

chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion,

LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth & Gums

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal complaints.

January 21

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOD.

January 3.

2aw6w

Thomas Reed & James Oddy,

Painters and Glaziers,

HAVE conducted business in the above line, in Prince-street, nearly opposite the bank of Potowmack, where they intend to keep the best of PAINTS, and every thing else in their line. Any orders, either in town or from the country, will be duly attended to, and executed on as reasonable terms as any in this place.

February 19.

2aw4t

Coach-Making.

R E A AND TAYLOR,

LATE OF NEW-YORK,

Recherchfully inform their Friends and the Public,

EE,

THAT they have commenced the above business at the shop formerly occupied by W. T. Peck, in Royal-street, near Cadby's hotel, where they propose carrying it on in all its various branches, on the most reasonable terms, for cash. They flatter themselves the experience they have acquired in the principal cities in the United States, will secure them public patronage, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

February 2.

2o

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-st

FRAM

A HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or

Thomas Preston.

January 7.

2o

FOR SALE,

A WELL finished three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on King-street, the most commercial street in town and in the center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and Lot, on Duke-street, near the river.

A lot of Ground a short mile above town, containing five and one eighth acres, near the river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's river, a branch of the Cumberland river.

A tract of Land containing 510 acres, in Greenbrier county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with Brick Stabs, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in George-Town, and Bake House—the lot is 38 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A part payment will be expected down, and a liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the first Monday in May next.

Samuel Craig.

January 22.

2aw

Night School.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 29.

2aw

Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE subscriber would lease or rent, that valuable property, called "HUNTER'S WORKS," consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Cooch and Hollingsworths) having two water wheels, with four pair burr stones, and all necessary machinery—good Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and houses suitable for millers, coopers, & blacksmiths. At this place are the walls and remains of a forge and slitting mill, formerly carried on, the scites of which, and others in the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Falmouth, has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, now the staple of the country, and of the last crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also, a valuable MANUFACTURING MILL, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Falmouth, having a convenient and comfortable miller's house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Falmouth to the mill door, and at the expence of only three or four hundred dollars may be extended to the doors of the forge mills—Or, I will sell the whole of the above Property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but no way injurious to this, and give credit seven years if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodating time for the other fourth.

Robert Dunbar.

January 26.

2aw6w

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of Benjamin Shreve, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT Valuable Property at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand, or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler, } Ex'rs.
John Janney, }
November 28.

2aw

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Prince William County, near Hay Market, on the first of January, a negro man named Windsor, about 38 or 39 years of age; 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has a down look when spoken to; one of his hands has been burnt on the top nearly over, and is white and scruffy—had on when he went away a suit of soldier's cloth; but it is like he will change his clothes as he had money when he went away and perhaps change his name.—Ten dollars will be paid if taken in the county & bro't home, if taken out of the county and brought home, the above reward, or, secured in any jail so that I get him again.

James Wyatt, sen.

February 9.

law4t*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Davey Davy, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davy, Exec'x.
John Korn, Executor.

January 21.

2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Zimmerman, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate.—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, Ad'm'x.
John Zimmerman, Ad'm'r.

January 29.

2awaw

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY, From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which the will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Steved Salt
And Longwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26.

2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,

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